

HAVE
YOU
GOT

ONE

VET?

SEEK

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

SALT LAKE CITY, SUNDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1896.

NUMBER 178

MAP COUPON.

5c AT THE OFFICE
10c BY MAIL

Our 6-Color Rand & McNally Map of Utah, size 12x18 inches. Population of every town and county in the State. 1896 Calendar appended. Location of towns shown by marginal references.

WORTH 25 CENTS.

POSITION OF SENATOR SHOWN

He Fully States It to the
Herald's Washington
Correspondent.

BONDS IN TIME OF PEACE.

People of the West Opposed to
Their Issuance.

By Direction of the Assistant Sec-
retary of War, Principal Musician
William H. Sheridan, Sixteenth
Infantry, Now at Fort Douglas,
Will Be Discharged—Wyoming
Postmaster's Chat From
the Capital.

(Special to The Herald.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Herald
correspondent called upon Senator
Shoup today, and inquired why he and
Fred Dubois had parted company on
the question of taking up the revenue
bill. Senator Shoup said:

"I was paired with Senator White,
of California, who was absent. Had
the senator been present, he would
have voted against considering the
bill, and I would have voted in favor
of immediate consideration. The bill,
if passed, would have benefited not
only many of the industries of my
state, but also all of the western states,
and would have resulted in raising
sufficient revenue to defray the current
expenses of the government, thereby
obviating the necessity of the
issuance of bonds. I am, and I believe
three-fourths of the people of Idaho
are opposed to the issuance of govern-
ment bonds in time of peace. I am in
favor of protecting every industry and
every resource of the United States.
I introduced the proposed amendment
to the revenue bill which is now pend-
ing to increase the duty on lead con-
tained in silver ores and other ores
from three-fourths to one and one-
half cents per pound, and lead in bars,
etc., from one to two cents per pound,
which I had hoped would be concurred
in by the senate. I am a firm believer
in, and a most earnest advocate of
unrestricted coinage of both silver and
gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent
of other nations. I am not, however,
in favor of putting a free coinage
amendment on to an urgency revenue
bill, knowing, in advance, that it
would be defeated by a vote of three
to one in the house, and when I know
equally well that the president would
veto the bill."

By direction of the assistant sec-
retary of war, the principal musician,
William H. Sheridan, Sixteenth
Infantry, now at Fort Douglas, Utah,
will be discharged from the service of
the United States by the commanding
officer of his station.

The postoffice at Bordeaux, Laramie
county, Wyoming, will be discon-
tinued after the 25th of the present
month.

E. M. Roberts was today appointed
postmaster at Diamond, Utah county,
Wyoming, vice W. A. Melbourne
resigned.

BEING WORKED UP.

EVIDENCE IN THE PEARL BRYAN
CASE ACCUMULATES.

Bids Fair to Become Almost as No-
torious as the Emanuel Church
Cases in San Francisco.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—At the end
of two weeks after the finding of the
faded body of Pearl Bryan, the
evidence of guilt against her murder-
ers are most circumstantial. What
are popularly called confessions of
Jackson and Walling are found to be
careful avoidance of direct connection
with the crime of murder, but full of
accusations, each charging the other
with the murder.

However, enough proof has been
found to make the circumstantial evi-
dence fairly satisfactory and quite suf-
ficient to warrant an average jury in
finding a verdict of guilty; but there is
a well-founded belief today that Wil-
liam Wood, now in jail, will be willing
and able to furnish whatever missing
link is needed to clear up the mystery.
There is but little doubt that he has
been kept advised of the tragic out-
come of his own plan to have Pearl
Bryan saved from disgrace.

THE STRONGEST LINK
in the chain of evidence against the
two alleged murderers of Pearl Bryan
made its appearance this afternoon.
George H. Jackson called out to Pol-
ice-man Ed Swain, who was passing by
where he was working, and asked him
if he had heard that dead girl had yet
been found. He learned that it was
not yet found. He then asked the of-
ficer if he had found the cabman and
was told no. Again he asked if they
should have found the cabman whether
he would be held as a participant in
the crime along with the murderers.
He was told very likely not; that it
depended upon circumstances.

Jackson then said he would like to
see the chief of police; perhaps he
could tell him something. Swain told
him to report at headquarters of the
police in Mount Auburn tonight, and
at 6 o'clock, which he did. Meantime
he told his story to Police-man Swain
and also to Lieutenant Thornton of the
Mount Auburn police. Tonight he was
brought before the mayor and there
told the same story.

George H. Jackson is drill master
and commander of the Caldwell

Guards, a colored company in this
city. On Friday night, January 31, he
was drilling them until midnight. He
went out afterwards and was standing
a moment at the corner of George and
Elm streets in the

TENDERLOIN DISTRICT
of this city, when a tall, dark haired
man, wearing a corduroy cap, came up
and said to the company of by-stand-
ers: "Do any of you fellows want to
make \$5 for driving a carriage to-
night?" Jackson accepted the offer. He
has been a carriage driver all his life.
Presently a square box surry was
driven down to where he was, and he
was told that was the carriage.
He was invited to the seat and the man
with the corduroy cap and dark mus-
tache took a seat beside him and said
he would direct him. He told him that
there was a doctor's sick lady in the
carriage that they were going to take
over to Newport and he would show
him how to drive. They drove
down Elm street to Third, on Third to
Broadway, down Broadway to the
Newport bridge, crossed the bridge
over into Newport. There was a cur-
tain in the surry at the back of the
driver, so that Jackson could not see
who was inside, but he heard the voice
of a man and "the funny noise made
by a woman." After driving through
Newport, he became alarmed and
wanted to jump off. This was after
midnight and no one was in the street,
so that he could.

MAKE NO ALARM.
The man was much frightened. The man
on the seat beside him put a revolver
to his head and said: "You drive that
horse or I'll make an end of you very
quickly."

The horse was a large gray, held a
high head and moved very rapidly, and
he was kept moving. The man on the
seat with him took his name and his
residence, learned all about him and
said: "If you ever say anything about
this we will kill you, and if we get into
trouble we have friends on the outside
that would follow you up and kill you."
Jackson says: "I believe they have
been following me. I may be in a trap,
but I think I have been followed over
since these men have been in jail. I
have never driven on that road be-
fore that I know of. The man on the
seat drove me how to go. It was a
very crooked road. We came out at
last where they told me to stop. There
were some thickets near-by. They
said to me that the woman was to
go to was not very far away; they
would take her across there and
while they were ready to go back.
They told me to turn the horse
around and go back. I did so. In the
surry got out first and helped the
woman. She

LEANED ON HIM
heavily, and as she walked along
dragged her feet. It was too dark for
me to see anything. The man who got
out of the surry was not as tall as the
man who said to me: "That man got
his seat and assisted in taking the
woman away in the darkness. I look-
ed for a hitching block and expected
to find a round one, instead of that I
found a piece of railway rail about a
foot long with two holes in it. I hitch-
ed the horse to that and waited a lit-
tle while. I heard a very queer noise,
something like scuffling in the leaves
along with a faint light. The man
said to me: "I think was made by a
woman. I remembered the strange
noises that the woman had been mak-
ing all the way out. That noise I
heard in the thickets. I thought it
was as hard as I could run. I
got home on foot about 4:30 o'clock in
the morning."

"I did not see anything more of
them. When I heard of this matter I
thought but the same case. I was
afraid to talk on account of the
threats made. At last I thought I
ought to talk about it and tell all I
knew. I didn't see any of these parties
except the woman. I am sure that
I could not recognize either faces. The
man on the seat beside me had a big
overcoat on him and I could not tell
whether he was stout or thin. All
three wore dark clothing and the

WOMAN WAS VEILED
all over her face. Before I started
from Cincinnati the carriage was
driven but closed all around."

The man described the surry as
having a set of coupe in the front
part of a square box, so as to permit
the vehicle to make short turns. The
man who said to me: "That man got
his seat and assisted in taking the
woman away in the darkness. I look-
ed for a hitching block and expected
to find a round one, instead of that I
found a piece of railway rail about a
foot long with two holes in it. I hitch-
ed the horse to that and waited a lit-
tle while. I heard a very queer noise,
something like scuffling in the leaves
along with a faint light. The man
said to me: "I think was made by a
woman. I remembered the strange
noises that the woman had been mak-
ing all the way out. That noise I
heard in the thickets. I thought it
was as hard as I could run. I
got home on foot about 4:30 o'clock in
the morning."

At midnight George H. Jackson was
taken to the jail and the two men were
brought out, and placed in a line of
cells as nearly as possible in dress and ap-
pearance, and Jackson was asked to
pick out the man who sat on the seat
driving out there. He took him for the
man who was driving him by man. At
last he went up to Walling, looked up
and down from his head to his feet in
front and all around him, then stepped
out in front of him and said: "That
was the man who said to me: 'I could
hear his voice I could tell better.'"

Walling was bidden to speak and to
REPEAT THE THREATS
that he is alleged to have made to the
negro. He repeated them after the neg-
ro. Jackson said: "I wish you would
put little more force in your voice."

Walling got so rocking on his heels
and slightly trembling, whereupon the
negro said: "That's his voice, only it's
a little stronger."

Jackson spoke, the negro said:
"Speak a little louder." He spoke
again. The negro said: "Put more
force in it."

Jackson put more force in it. The neg-
ro said: "I cannot be sure about this
man; that sounds very much like the
voice of the man who told me to turn
the carriage around and who helped the
woman out, only it was a great deal
harsher."

Jackson blushed a trifle and Walling
seemed to grow very nervous. Both
were taken to their cells and locked
up.

The negro, George H. Jackson, is
now going out with the detectives on
the road to where he took these peo-
ple the night of the murder. The peo-
ple consider the identification very
complete as far as Walling is con-
cerned.

RUSSIANS AND TURKS

Additional Proof That They
Are Now Hand in
Hand.

POPE BADLY ANNOYED.

Does Not Like Prince Ferdin-
and's Action.

Transvaal and Venezuelan Ques-
tions Receive a Great Deal of At-
tention in London—Effect of
Chamberlain's Speech—English
Ideas as to Germany's Action—
Striking Feature Brought Out by
the Blue Book—Evidence Upon
Which British Claims Rest.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—[Copyrighted,
1896, by the Associated Press.]—There
is no denying that the past week has
been a busy one in politics both at
home and abroad for the manipulators
of British diplomacy. The Transvaal
question took the first place in the
parliamentary debates, although the
chief event in foreign politics was the
baptism of Prince Boris, eldest son of
Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, into the
orthodox Greek church, the signifi-
cance of which, is that it is generally
admitted to be a prelude to Russia's
recognition of Prince Ferdinand. It
also shows that Russia and Turkey are
now

HAND IN HAND
and this is proved by the fact that the
latter country has already asked the
powers to recognize Prince Ferdinand.
The powers will not oppose this re-
quest, as it settles a delicate question,
and it is doubted abroad whether
Russia will obtain the influence in the
long run that she hopes to attain
through her influence over Bulgaria.

The pope, it is known, has been
greatly annoyed by Prince Ferdinand's
action and has declared that it excom-
municates him.
Considerable comment has been
caused by the appointment of Li Hung
Chang to represent China at the czar's
coronation, especially as it is con-
nected, by rumor at least, with the re-
ported Russo-China alliance. There
is a strong belief in diplomatic circles
that Russia will try to use Li Hung
Chang to the full extent of the latter's
capabilities to being adapted to push
the czar's policy. But, on the other
hand there are people who think it
probable that Li Hung Chang's rival,
Wang Tung-fu, will be appointed.
The Chinese diplomat who is to
witness the czar's coronation, and who
has caused the Chinese diplomat to
be sent to Russia for the coronation in
the hope that Li Hung Chang will so
seriously displease the czar that he
may pass at least an unpleasant
hour when he returns to Peking.
Though the

TRANSVAAL QUESTION
led in the parliamentary debates, the
Venezuelan dispute came in a good
second, and some interesting remarks
were heard for and against the Boers
and the boundary dispute.

Then, again, the speech which Mr. T. M. Healy delivered on home rule, which question bobbed up as serenely
as ever. He is generally considered to
have been the cleverest speaker of the
session. It was in marked contrast to the
feeble, watery character of Mr. John Dil-
ly's remarks. Mr. Healy's speech was
a fine fighting article, and it was de-
clared the Conservative leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, to the delight of the
occupants of the Irish benches.

The Dalrymple and Graham pub-
lish descriptions of the prison at Pretoria
and describe a cell in this so-called
"black hole" of Pretoria, in which
Jameson and his men were kept. It
is stated to have been a hidden hole
twelve feet square, swarming with ver-
min, having no ventilation or drainage
and presenting a sickening scene. It
was the incident which was at first
thought might cause friction between
the United States and Great Britain
occurred in the Transvaal in connection
with Captain Heene, an American
and one of Jameson's officers who
was handed over to the British au-
thorities. The British government
was placed on board the British ship
Victoria, now on her way to England,
and it is said the British government
is aware the captain was an American
and consequently explained the mat-
ter to United States Ambassador Bayard
in order to avoid trouble.

Inquiries at the colonial office show
the story to be true. But the official
statement is limited. It says that
had it not been for the action of the
British authorities in getting Captain
Heene away from the Transvaal the
British would have been bound to
Pretoria. It was also admitted that
Mr. Bayard had been notified of Cap-
tain Heene's arrest and that he had
been promised that the captain should
be relieved immediately upon it being
possible for him to touch British soil.
This will probably be at the island of
Malta, where the Victoria arrived to-
day. The colonial office added: "We
wish it to be clearly understood that
we have not acted in an unfriendly
spirit. The government will extend all
its good offices in the matter. He was
in a similar scrape before he got into
trouble with the Portuguese and at
that time claimed to be a citizen of
the United States, naturalized in Chi-
cago. The British government helped
him to escape the consequences."

THE KENTUCKY MUDDLE.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 15.—The
twenty-third ballot for United States
senator today resulted: Hunter S. Black-
burn, 13; John C. Holt, 3; McCreary, 1.
Cochran, 1; Pate, 1.

to coercive measures and intimidated
that any such steps upon the part of
Great Britain would be positively dis-
tasteful to her. She objected to the
schemes of coercion and resolute re-
sistance and did not want to see
another Bulgaria established in Ar-
menia. The dispatches of Prince Lo-
banoff-Rostovsky, the Russian minis-
ter of foreign affairs, stated that
Russia was convinced that the feeling
in England against the so-called mis-
rule of the sultan was really due to
the work of the Armenian agitators.

A STRIKING FEATURE
brought out by the blue book is the
fact that in spite of Russia's attitude
Great Britain persisted in a pretense of
coercing the newspapers in connection
to throw the blame on Sir Philip Cur-
rie, ambassador at Constantinople, and
it is already announced that the lat-
ter is to take a leave of absence which
may prove permanent.

It is stated that the blue book on
Venezuela, shortly to be issued, is ar-
ranged in two divisions. The first is
reported to be a narrative and sum-
mary of the facts of the case. The sec-
ond is described as being the fullest
evidence upon which the British claims
rest. There has been considerable
discussion in the scientific circles over the
announcement published in various
Canadian papers that the Prince of
Wales would visit Canada in 1897 in
order to preside at the meeting of the
British association, which is to be held
in Toronto at that time. A repre-
sentative of the Associated Press has
seen one of the leading officials of the
association, who made the following
statement in regard to the matter:

YET TOO EARLY.
It is yet too early to determine just
what arrangements will be made for
the Toronto meeting. The association
is expected to make the occasion a
success. It is probable that if the
Prince of Wales is unable to accept
the presidency of this meeting, it will
be offered to the Duke of York. Fall-
ing him, either Mr. A. J. Balfour or
Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will be asked.
Mr. Griffiths, secretary of the asso-
ciation, will start for Canada in May
and will have the honor of making the
announcement something more definite.

We are extremely gratified at the
success the association has enjoyed in
the past year. The attendance at the
meeting has been excellent. Captain Sir
Douglas Galton, has taken an immense
interest in the work.

The christening of the second son of
the Duke of York will occur on Mon-
day, February 17, at Sandringham.
The ceremony will take place in the
church there and Canon Harper, chap-
lain of the Duke of York, will officiate.
It is probable that the child will be
named Henry, and in view of the
recent death of Prince Henry of Bat-
tenberg, it is understood the queen
particularly favors this name. The
particulars of the christening will be
given in our next issue.

Both the bowl and the font will
be surrounded with white
flowers. It is an ancient custom at
the christenings of the royal children
to bring good luck. The heather used at
Sandringham will be brought from
Lancashire, but as none is in bloom at
this season of the year, the green
hedges of the estate will be used for
decorative purposes, were con-
firmed in.

Mr. Ray (Rep.) of New York called
upon the Boatsman resolution directing
the committee on judiciary to

INVESTIGATE THE RIGHT
of the comptroller of the treasury to
refuse to execute the law on the ground
of its alleged unconstitutionality, and
if it was found that he had violat-
ed the law, to report by bill or other-
wise, which had been amended so as
to make it unconstitutional. "The
right of executive officers to refuse to
execute laws on the ground of their
unconstitutionality. This resolution
was the outcome of the decision of
the comptroller of the treasury in the
case of Mr. Ray. Mr. Ray explained the
long controversy which had resulted in
the comptroller's decision. It must be
remembered that the resolution was not
reported, but with a view to deter-
mining whether it was proper to recom-
mend an amendment to the law, or
restriction of the scope of the law.

Mr. Terry (Dem.) of Arkansas, mem-
ber of the judiciary committee, said he
did not desire to make any opposition
to the resolution, but he wanted to go
on record as opposed to the ulterior
purpose sought to be obtained. He be-
lieved that an executive officer execu-
ting an unconstitutional law at his peril,
and that it was, therefore, his duty
to inquire into the unconstitutionality
of a statute when the matter was
brought directly to his attention.
The resolution was adopted.

PUBLIC LAND PATENTS.
Mr. Lacey of Iowa, chairman of the
committee on lands, called up a bill
to extend the provisions of the act of
March 2, 1891, under which suits might
be brought to vacate and annul pat-
ents for public lands for five years, as
in the original grants. As to bona fide
settlers, the bill provided for the ex-
piration of the limitation March 3
next. Mr. Lacey said the bill was in
response to the recommendation of the
president and involved about \$50,000,000
acres, including Mexican, Spanish and
railroad grants.

Mr. McCrady (Dem.) of Arkansas of-
fered a substitute to repeal outright
the limitation fixed in the act of 1891.
The result of the experiment tried by
the Fifty-first congress, said Mr. Mc-
Crady, demonstrated that there should
be no limitation. The act of 1891 protected
every innocent purchaser of railroad
lands. A sovereign government, which
has the right to act through its agents,
should have the right at any time to
expose a fraud. After some discussion
the consideration of the bill was post-
poned until the agricultural appropri-
ation bill, which was pressing for con-
sideration, had been disposed of.

"THE SPIRIT."
Then, at 2:10 p. m., the agricultural
bill was taken up. Mr. Wadsworth
(Rep.) of Kentucky, chairman of the
agricultural committee, yielded to Mr.
McCrady (Dem.) of Delaware to explain
the measures. He said it was fully
up to the "spirit of the time," carry-
ing \$45,358 less than that of the last
congress, of which the celebrated Hol-
man, whose record for retrenchment
was known throughout the world, had
been a member.

Mr. Baker (Rep., N. H.) led in an
attack on Secretary Morton for refus-
ing to use the seed appropriation in the
current law. The present bill again
appropriated \$135,000 for seeds.
"We will," he added, "force Secretary
Morton to either execute the law or
abandon his office."

Mr. Moses (Dem., Ga.) declared that
John C. Calhoun was not more of a
nullifier than J. Sterling Morton. He
invigorated against the growing ten-
dency of executive officers to disregard the

HARSH WORDS WERE USED

Boatsman Leads in the Attack
Upon Secretary
Morton.

WAS GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Calhoun No More of a Nullifier
Than Morton.

No Comptroller of the Treasury or
Secretary of Agriculture Can
Nullify the Laws Passed By the
National Legislature—It Was a
Hot Debate, and There Was
Plenty of It—The Result.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The attack
on Secretary Morton for his refusal to
expend the appropriation for seeds in the
present agricultural appropriation, was
transferred from the senate to the
house today and furnished the feature
of the proceedings in the lower house.
It was led by Mr. Baker (Rep.) of New
Hampshire and was supported by
Messrs. Moses and Livingston (Dem.)
of Georgia, Mr. Boatner (Dem.) of
Louisiana and Mr. Meredith (Dem.) of
Virginia. Some

VERY HARSH THINGS
were said and applauded, especially by
Mr. Boatner, who referred to Mr. Mor-
ton contemptuously as "that individ-
ual," and not a voice was raised in his
defense.

The general debate on the agricul-
tural bill, during the consideration of
the ground of its alleged unconstitu-
tionality, was closed by adjournment. Several
bills of minor importance were passed
and a resolution was adopted directing
the judiciary committee to inquire into
the right of an executive officer to refuse
to execute a law on the ground of its
unconstitutionality, and to report by
bill or otherwise. This investigation
was ordered out of Governor Bowler's
decision in sugar bounty cases.

Mr. Fay of New York in presenting
the resolution said that Mr. Bowler's
right to question the constitutionality
of a law was admitted on all hands to
be of doubtful legality.

Mr. Terry of Arkansas, on the other
hand, expressed the opinion that an
executive officer executed an uncon-
stitutional law at his peril.

When the house met today the sen-
ate amendments to the bill to incor-
porate the National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution,
to grant leave of absence to home-
steaders on the Yankton reservation,
and to lease certain lands in Arizona
for educational purposes, were con-
firmed in.

Mr. Ray (Rep.) of New York called
upon the Boatsman resolution directing
the committee on judiciary to

INVESTIGATE THE RIGHT
of the comptroller of the treasury to
refuse to execute the law on the ground
of its alleged unconstitutionality, and
if it was found that he had violat-
ed the law, to report by bill or other-
wise, which had been amended so as
to make it unconstitutional. "The
right of executive officers to refuse to
execute laws on the ground of their
unconstitutionality. This resolution
was the outcome of the decision of
the comptroller of the treasury in the
case of Mr. Ray. Mr. Ray explained the
long controversy which had resulted in
the comptroller's decision. It must be
remembered that the resolution was not
reported, but with a view to deter-
mining whether it was proper to recom-
mend an amendment to the law, or
restriction of the scope of the law.

Mr. Terry (Dem.) of Arkansas, mem-
ber of the judiciary committee, said he
did not desire to make any opposition
to the resolution, but he wanted to go
on record as opposed to the ulterior
purpose sought to be obtained. He be-
lieved that an executive officer execu-
ting an unconstitutional law at his peril,
and that it was, therefore, his duty
to inquire into the unconstitutionality
of a statute when the matter was
brought directly to his attention.
The resolution was adopted.

PUBLIC LAND PATENTS.
Mr. Lacey of Iowa, chairman of the
committee on lands, called up a bill
to extend the provisions of the act of
March 2, 1891, under which suits might
be brought to vacate and annul pat-
ents for public lands for five years, as
in the original grants. As to bona fide
settlers, the bill provided for the ex-
piration of the limitation March 3
next. Mr. Lacey said the bill was in
response to the recommendation of the
president and involved about \$50,000,000
acres, including Mexican, Spanish and
railroad grants.

Mr. McCrady (Dem.) of Arkansas of-
fered a substitute to repeal outright
the limitation fixed in the act of 1891.
The result of the experiment tried by
the Fifty-first congress, said Mr. Mc-
Crady, demonstrated that there should
be no limitation. The act of 1891 protected
every innocent purchaser of railroad
lands. A sovereign government, which
has the right to act through its agents,
should have the right at any time to
expose a fraud. After some discussion
the consideration of the bill was post-
poned until the agricultural appropri-
ation bill, which was pressing for con-
sideration, had been disposed of.

"THE SPIRIT."
Then, at 2:10 p. m., the agricultural
bill was taken up. Mr. Wadsworth
(Rep.) of Kentucky, chairman of the
agricultural committee, yielded to Mr.
McCrady (Dem.) of Delaware to explain
the measures. He said it was fully
up to the "spirit of the time," carry-
ing \$45,358 less than that of the last
congress, of which the celebrated Hol-
man, whose record for retrenchment
was known throughout the world, had
been a member.

Mr. Baker (Rep., N. H.) led in an
attack on Secretary Morton for refus-
ing to use the seed appropriation in the
current law. The present bill again
appropriated \$135,000 for seeds.
"We will," he added, "force Secretary
Morton to either execute the law or
abandon his office."

Mr. Moses (Dem., Ga.) declared that
John C. Calhoun was not more of a
nullifier than J. Sterling Morton. He
invigorated against the growing ten-
dency of executive officers to disregard the

express wish of congress in the ex-
ecution of the laws.

IT WAS GREAT.

Mr. Boatner (Dem., Ala.), however,
aroused the greatest enthusiasm by
his remarks.

"The feature of Mr. Morton's action
which has aroused my indignation,"
said he, "is not that he has refused to
execute the law, but that it is based upon a sort of false pre-
tense. Antecedent to his decision that
under the terms of the law, he was not
authorized to expend the appropriation
for the distribution of seeds, I do not know
whether those statements were true or
false, but I know, and I assert, the
publication of any such scandalous op-
erations against a body of gentlemen
whose names are the designation of the
individuals who had been found
so small and

SO CORRUPT AND SO UNFIT
for the position that they occupied,
was not only an insult to the congress
of the United States but a cowardly at-
tack that was inconsistent with the
dignity of an American who occupied a
cabinet position. (Applause.)

"As a member of the Fifty-third con-
gress, I resent and denounce the im-
putation that that body, as a body, or
that any individual member of it, was
a member of a corrupt and unfit
body for the position that they occupied,
was not only an insult to the congress
of the United States but a cowardly at-
tack that was inconsistent with the
dignity of an American who occupied a
cabinet position. (Applause.)

"As a member of the Fifty-third con-
gress, I resent and denounce the im-
putation that that body, as a body, or
that any individual member of it, was
a member of a corrupt and unfit
body for the position that they occupied,
was not only an insult to the congress
of the United States but a cowardly at-
tack that was inconsistent with the
dignity of an American who occupied a
cabinet position. (Applause.)

"As a member of the Fifty-third con-
gress, I resent and denounce the im-
putation that that body, as a body, or
that any individual member of it, was
a member of a corrupt and unfit
body for the position that they occupied,
was not only an insult to the congress
of the United States but a cowardly at-
tack that was inconsistent with the
dignity of an American who occupied a
cabinet position. (Applause.)

"As a member of the Fifty-third con-
gress, I resent and denounce the im-
putation that that body, as a body, or
that any individual member of it, was
a member of a corrupt and unfit
body for the position that they occupied,
was not only an insult to the congress
of the United States but a cowardly at-
tack that was inconsistent with the
dignity of an American who occupied a
cabinet position. (Applause.)

"As a member of the Fifty-third con-
gress, I resent and denounce the im-
putation that that body, as a body, or
that any individual member of it, was
a member of a corrupt and unfit
body for the position that they occupied,
was not only an insult to the congress
of the United States but a cowardly at-
tack that was inconsistent with the
dignity of an American who occupied a
cabinet position. (Applause.)

"As a member of the Fifty-third con-
gress, I resent and denounce the im-
putation that that body, as a body, or
that any individual member of it, was
a member of a corrupt and unfit
body for the position that they occupied,
was not only an insult to the congress
of the United States but a cowardly at-
tack that was inconsistent with the
dignity of an American who occupied a
cabinet position. (Applause.)